## THE DAILY JOURNAL

FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1894.

WASHINGTON OFFICE-1420 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE Telephone Calls. Business Office......238 | Editorial Rooms......242 TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY MAIL. Daily only, one month. ly only, three months .. 10.00 Daily, including Sunday, one year..... iday only, one year. WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS.

Daily and Sunday, per week, by carrier ...... 20 cts

Sunday, single copy.

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INDIANAPOLIS, IND. Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

All communications intended for publication i ompanied by the name and address of the writer.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL. Can be found at the following places: PARIS-American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevard NEW YORK-Gilsey House and Windsor Hotel. PHILADELPHIA-A. P. Kemble, 3735 Lancaste CHICAGO-Palmer House, Auditorium Hotel.

LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbitt

CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street

What can any man in Indianapolis gair by leaving a bread-earning job on the order of any person?

Not federal ownership or management railroads, but federal control and supervision under federal laws.

These are the times when the sensible wage earner will insist that his sovereign is under his own hat and about the table of his own home.

Sovereign says: "There is a crisis which endangers the peace of the country." there is such a crisis. Debs and he are responsible for it. But there is not such crisis; this pair overestimate their po-

If the officers of Marion county were doing their duty there would not have been a tough resort open all night in which one man could be murdered and another be come a murderer, with all the attending

"Composed chiefly of foreigners" has become a stereotyped phrase in describing the character of riotous crowds. Many of our best citizens are of foreign birth, but they are not of the kind that engage

The veterans tendered their services to Governor Matthews, and not to Sheriff Emmett. The sheriff may not see the difference, but nearly everybody else recognizes the difference between Governor Matthews and the present sheriff of Marion

The Christian Endeavorers seem to have reached Cleveland without being obliged to use the courtesy of Debs, but it is complimentary to that organization that one of its representatives is the only person in the country to ask concessions of Debs, the exponent of lawlessness,

During this crisis the voice of the State fee-grabber has not been heard, but when peace returns he will doubtless declare that there is no means for paying the troops sent to keep the peace. Perhaps he would lend the State half of his harvest of fees on good security at a thrifty rate of in-

Because in the murky streets of Chicago, where half the people have not been long enough in this country to be Americanized, the forces of disorder may be in the majority it will not do to assume that the country at large is so. Out in the clear atmosphere nine-tenths of the people are for law and order.

The Southern press has been outspoken against Debsism and in favor of the enforcement of the federal laws by the federal government, showing that in seasons of turbulence engendered by a few cheap demagogues influencing an ignorant, un-American population in large cities the South can be counted on as a conservative power. Besides, if these papers speak the Southern sentiment, the theory of State supremacy is now held to be a heresy in that part of the Union.

A congressional investigation of the strike, if rightly conducted, may prove useful by disproving many absurd and exaggerated statements and giving official expression to the truth in regard to the origin and object of the strike. As the committee will have authority to send for persons and papers it can examine Pullman's books and see if he told the truth as to running his business at a loss. It can also ascertain whether Debs's course has not been actuated more by personal and sinister motives than by sympathy with the Pullman employes.

If the Debsites and their sympathizers in California who imagine that they will help their cause in the estimation of the American people by undermining trestles that railroad trains may leap into rivers, de stroying life, and by opening switches so that rapidly moving trains filled with people may be derailed and upset, they are mistaken. All over the country the sensibie people are charging all such exhibitions of fiendishness to Debsism, and consequently Debsism will soon be a synonym for the deed of the French Anarchist who throws a bomb into a restaurant filled with people.

Labor advances by evolutionary, not by revolutionary, moves; by actual, not by physical, force. The true leader of labor now is the one who seeks to keep reason enthroned and who tries to keep the masses from striking. A great storm is in the country. The true labor captain will try to steer his ship through it with the least

So declares J. N. Corbin, district secretary of the Knights of Labor in Colorado. and in such a declaration it is probable that he speaks the sentiments of hundreds of thousands of wage earners who say not a word, but continue their work while Sovereign and the like who are sponging large salaries out of labor organizations, I the right of the federal government to

and who have never tolled except at jawworking, invoke revolution that it may bring lawlessness.

TRYING TO LET GO.

Unless the reports from Chicago are in

correct, the labor leaders will not sustain

Debs and Sovereign in their scheme for a general strike, but are devoting themselves to the devising of propositions which will enable the ex-dictator to let go of the job which he set himself to do. President Gompers and others were called to Chicago to sustain Debs and Sovereign, but it is an illustration of the irony of fate that these cooler heads have set themselves to the task of devising a scheme by which these defeated would-be leaders can detach themselves from their conspiracles without formally admitting total defeat. Several schemes are said to be under consideration, but all of them involve the admission of the defeat of Debs and the failure of his conspiracy, and look to measures which will free the strikers from the responsibility of their acts. The most remarkable of these suggestions is the telegram asking the President to come to Chicago to confer with them. This is one of the most preposterous requests ever made of a President of the United States, but it shows the anxiety of the friends of Debs to get him and his friends out of their humiliating position without the admission of total defeat There is reason to believe that the President has agreed to appoint an arbitration commission, under the O'Neill act, as soon as the disturbance in Chicago, so far as the strikers are concerned, shall cease. This, of course, involves the end of the Debs in terference with the railroads. The O'Neill act does not provide for compulsory arbitration, so that the Pullman company can say to the President's commission, as it has said to other parties, among whom were a committee of Mayors, that it has "nothing to arbitrate," and it is difficult to see where there can be arbitration with the boycotted railways, the strikers having no grievances against the companies. It will, however, afford Debs a pretext to put an end to his already exploded strike, but

it will not secure for the men who struck the places which they left. As for the Debs strike, it is a thing o the past. There is a rush for railroad transportation, and in a few days traffic will be fully resumed. Even now it is no hindered by the Debs strike except on the Pacific coast. The conspiracy has failed. Debs is not dictator, but he has to an swer to a serious indictment in the United States Court. With his ignominious failure his union, created for the purpose of augurating strikes, will go to pieces. With the failure of Debs, the danger of a general strike no longer exists, even if it were ever

SOME BENEFITS OF THE STRIKE.

The injury inflicted on the country by the senseless strike now nearing its close has been various in character and enormous in extent. The money loss, including loss of wages, destruction of property, interruption of business, decay of perishable freight and crops, and in other ways, direct and in direct, is beyond computation. In addition to these material losses the cause of lik erty and republican government has suffered in the estimation of foreigners to degree that will require many years to efface. Americans know that the trouble has been superficial and that the stability of the government has not been threatened in the slightest degree, but foreigners will continue to believe differently, and to find in the strike a new argument against popular government.

But if the strike has inflicted great damage on the country it has also brought great benefits. The fact that the latter are altogether of a moral nature and not com putable in dollars does not lessen their re ality or importance. First among these is the new demonstration that has been furnished of the strength of the government and the loyalty of the people. A government that suppressed the great rebellion of 1861 and prosecuted for four years one of the greatest wars in history did no stand much in need of any further demonstration of its strength, and yet it does not come amiss. It is well to have had it dem onstrated that the government is able to cope with any and all kinds of internal trouble and that it will suppress a labor strike that undertakes to defy the laws as surely as it will an armed rebellion. Or the part of the government this has been a war-not a great war, but nevertheless protection a war-for rights and personal libertythe right of American citizens to travel without hindrance, and of every man to control his own labor. It is a good thing to have it demonstrated the government will defend these rights, when they are attacked, with all its might and power, and it is also a good thing to have it demonstrated that they cannot be attacked under the guise of a la-

ernment and of readiness to support th authorities, State and national, in the enforcement of law has been very strong. It has only been exceeded in our history by the great demonstration in 1861, and, in onrespect, it was more remarkable than that, since this time the demonstration of loyalty and offers of support to the government came from the South as well as from the North. The Southern States did not feel the strike much, and there was no lawlessness or excitement in that part of the country, but the tone of the Southern press and the expressions of representative Southern men leave no doubt that if had become necessary for the President to call out volunteers to restore order the South would have furnished its full quota There has not been a more loyal or patriotic speech made in the Senate for many a day than that of Senator and ex-confederate General Gordon, of Georgia, against the Peffer resolution. Senator Daniel, of Virginia, also made a fine speech in the same line. The Southern press has been unanimous in favor of a vigorous enforce-

The manifestation of loyalty to the gov-

ment to any needed extent. Some important legal points have been

ment of law and supporting the govern-

send troops anywhere in the United States to protect United States property or mails, or enforce United States laws, the doubt has been removed. The silly idea that the President must wait for the request or virtually ask the consent of the Governor of a State before sending United States troops into it to enforce United States laws has received a final quietus. At the same time it has been shown that the militia of the States furnishes an excellent support for the national forces and a strong and reliable instrument for the preservation of

order and the enforcement of law. An important advance has been made in asserting the right of the Congress to regulate commerce between the States. Sixty days ago it had hardly occurred to anybody that, under this provision of the Constitution and the interstate-commerce law the federal government could use military force to open any railroad extending from one State to another and to protect all trains, passenger as well as freight, running on such roads. The power had never been exercised because the necessity for its exercise had never arisen, but when the emergency did arise the requisite authority to deal with it was found. It is a new and very interesting illustration of the reserve powers of the Constitution. The precedent that has been established is of great importance and great 'alue. It marks a new departure in the exercise of national authority, and, in its various applications, may lead to important results both in preventing lawless interference with the operating of interstate railroads and in preventing the latter from imposing on the

#### THE POPULIST LEADERS AND FARMERS.

It is a significant fact that every leader of prominence in the Populist party has made haste to array himself with the riotous element and against the enforcement of the law. In the United States Senate, Kyle and Peffer have criticised the action of the President in breaking up the conspiracy to stop the running of railroads until a corporation which has no connection with railroads shall submit to the dictation of one man who has no character and has been a victim of alcoholism. Not one of these leaders, from General Weaver to the latest loud-mouthed convert, has yet criticised that violence which has seized trains, disabled engines, opened switches to derail trains in disregard of human life, and has beaten to death men whose only crime was the earning of their bread. Men who have demanded that the federal government shall issue billions of paper money to loan the people, build warehouses to be used in the business of bonding grain and cotton, build railroads extensively and run them, and demanding federal paternalism, now turn about and denounce the government for preventing the stoppage of mail trains by mobs and breaking up a cor spiracy to stop the transportation of products which has already resulted in great loss to the farmers of the country as well as to many others. These politicians or demagogues who have been howling for paternalism, turn back and demand that few bosses who would ruin the business of the country should be permitted to dictate the running of railroads which they do not own or stop the running of them by violence and incendiarism.

Just now the leaders of the Populist party are making appeals to farmers to join the party. In this connection it may be fair to ask farmers if they think their interests have been promoted by the Debs tie-up of the past two weeks? How many farmers in Indiana have been losers during that period because they could not reach the markets? One general produce dealer stopped the purchase of butter, eggs and poultry by fifty agents-how many Indiana farmers suffered loss by that? Several thousand, at least. Now that trains are resuming regularity, that shipper will resume purchasing; but if the Peffers, the Kyles and all the Populists who speak for that party could have had their way, not train would be run until all the railway managers in the country had yielded to Debs in a manner which would have made him their dictator. Just now some of the same leaders are in the conspiracy to bring about a general strike of the labor of the country. Such a strike, these leaders imagine, would stop all traffic, and for that reason they favor it. This would mean greater injury to farmers as a class than to any other calling. A very large proportion of them depend upon the daily consumption of cities for a market for products which would otherwise be valueless. At this season, too, many farmers would like to dispose of a part of their new wheat crop, which they cannot safely house, but if the desire of the Peffers and the Kyles should prevail, transportation and wages would cease, making many seasonable products valueless and practically preventing the sale of wheat to an extent which would lower the present unsatisfactory prices. Can sensible farmers, in view of these facts, see any reason why they should vote for the party whose leaders are trying to destroy their markets and the values of

their products? The Brooklyn Eagle (Dem.) concludes an editorial under the caption, "Let the Grand Army Speak," with the following appeal: The Grand Army of the Republic should speak through all its posts in line with the national principles which it upholds. The body can do a great service in a great emergency. We trust it will do that service at once.

The Indiana Grand Army had taken the initiative in this work some time before the Eagle's editorial was in type, but there can be no doubt that that paper uttered a prophecy when it said that it could do "great service in a great emergency." The outburst of patriotic indignation and expression of patriotic purpose by the posts of Indiana have had a potent, if silent, effect upon the popular mind.

A native of Indianapolis and a Demoerat, now employed by an American company in the Mosquito country, Central America, has recently written a letter to friends in this city in which he expresses great disgust at the feeble conduct of the representatives of the United States in that country. By far the greater part of the business interests there are American, and yet Americans, says this writer, and the English and American consuls asked the British commander to land his marines to

protect life and property at Blueflelds. This, he says, was because the United States administration has no "get up." He goes

All the Americans here are thoroughly disgusted with the home government, and talk freely of claiming British protection I think I shall return my passport to Gresham or trade it off for a six-shooter. The United States is a great place to live in, but no one should leave there unless he can take care of himself. . . . The provisional government which now pre-tends to run the country is composed of five Spaniards, one renegade American and foreign Jew-the last two being called American representatives, but they are no recognized by Americans, or even by the United States consul. If the fishing is not too good we hope to hear from Secretary Gresham this summer. If we do not have protection I will probably be looking for a job around Indianapolis, if this unsatis-

factory state continues. Indecent journalism had a striking exemplification in the publication by the News of the portrait of the wife of the man who was killed at Brighton Beach yesterday morning. The circumstances of the killing were sufficiently shocking to his young wife without dragging her into publicity and printing her portrait along with a picture of the knife with which the murder was committed. After this it is to be hoped other city papers which print news and not pictures will be exempt from lectures by the News on the superiority of its journalistic morals.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Cruel. Chollie-Yaas, I believe that, as a ru the second thought is the best. Miss Flyppe-Indeed? When did you ever have the first one to compare it with?

Our American Way. Visiting Foreigner-Taking it all around, you Americans have a most remarkable respect for the laws of the land. Citizen-Yes, I guess we do; but you ought to see how we pitch into the men who make them!

Sorrow's Steadying Influence. First Hen-What a ridiculously giddy creature that young Miss Dorking is. Second Hen-Oh, she's young yet. Wait till she has known the sorrow of sitting for three weeks on a china egg and two door-

Times Change. In ancient days of chivalry, When women dared not have a right, She idly sat, with folded hands,

knobs-she'll sober down then.

But now, since Freedom spread its wings, She's taken on another way; She hustles 'round like all possessed, To speed the coming of her day.

Made the Sale.

To wait the coming of her knight.

"Madam," he said, "I represent--" "Yes, you represent that your glasscutters will cut four hundred thousand feet of flint glass without losing an edge, or that your can-openers will convert a can of spoiled lobsters to perfect sweetness, or that your fly paper not only kills all the flies that come within one hundred yards of it, but intimidates all the rest. I've got all the washing machines, fly screens, potato peelers, apple corers-"

"As I started to say, madam, I represent the Anti-agent Protective Association. For the small sum of \$1 we will sell one of these brass plates to tack on your front gate to notify all peddlers that you are fully supplied with all the wares you have enumerated. Only \$1, madam, and guaranteed for one year."

### STRIKE COMMENT.

The people of this country want peace, but they want peace with honor, and with the privilege accorded, to every man to attend to his own business, without dictation from the K. of L., the A. R. U .- or the whole alphabet for that matter.-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

This country contains an overwhelming majority of able-bodied men who intend to preserve it intact for themselves and their posterity. The theory that members of labor organizations can subvert the government by committing suicide is simply fantastic .- New York Tribune. Any questions between Mr. Pullman and

his workmen, or rather between the Pullman Car Company and their workmen. has become of secondary importance. The question is whether we are to have the rule of law or the rule of the mob in this country.-Louisville Commercial. No one will gain by the strike, but it will be enormously expensive for many persons, and it occurs to us that the poor man will be called upon to pay, in one way and another, the great portion of the cost. On the

friend to the workingmen of the United States.-Cincinnati Tribune. Under the pressure of hard times, when but few can get work at any price, when every man that can get work needs the money that he earns to save his family from distress, there could be no folly so great as obedience to the crazy strike decress that have been issued .- Chicago Her-

whole, we cannot think that Debs is a true

It has turned out just as was predicted. It has been demonstrated that public traffic cannot be suspended by the command of an individual or organization, for the reason that it is a pur ole are supreme in this country, and the Constitution is adequate at all times to the protection of their rights.-Kansas City

It has been a bad thing for labor organizations and for the country, and the reckless performance of Debs should be the means of bringing public sentiment back to a clear apprehension and firm support of the doctrine that no man or combination of men must be allowed to violate law in order to gain any end whatever .- New York

The workingmen have been wise in deserting Debs and Sovereign. Their bitter experience will not be a wholly barren one if they make the desertion final, and so recast their organizations as to render it hereafter impossible for crack-brained, selfish and designing demagogues to involve them in such a war with the public.-Louisville Courier-Journal.

There never was a more certain boomerang than a sympathetic strike at the present time. The severest force of such a weapon will be felt by those who employ it. The Chicago strike was doomed to defeat from the moment that it became identified with violence, disorder and defiance of law. Reasonable workingmen will keep clear of it .- New York World.

While they (the Debs people) are driving at the foundations of society itself they must not hypocritiaally talk of arbitration. Let them ground arms first. Arbitration belongs to peace and law; they have chosen war, and the law is silent in war. Without peace and order we have no government, no country, and Debs and his kind have struck at our country.-Boston Transcript.

How silly it is of the intemperate labor leaders to say that the press of the country is arrayed against the people and favors the corporations. Of all the institutions in the country the press is most dependent for its support on the people, and it caters to their tastes and their desires. It takes no stock in demagogues, however, and we suppose that is where it offends the loud-mouthed orators who pother about the subserviency of the newspapers to corporate capital.-Boston Herald,

How far do the people of the United States propose to countenance war upon themselves-that is to say, upon the general government? It is a meiancholy exhibition, indeed, that is this day set up before the nations of the earth at Chicagothousands of rioters obstructing the mails of the United States and destroying the ommerce between the States and doing the work of anarchy. And these destroyers propose no remedy. They have not a sugstion to offer that is not one of pure savagery.-Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Latest Presidential Ticket. New York Tribune.

For President-Debs. For Vice President-Altgeld. Platform-The laws be d-d.

LARGEST EVER

Christian Endeavor Convention at Cleveland a Success.

Mammoth Hall and Tent, Each with a Seating Capacity of 10,000, Crowded at Day and Night Sessions.

GROWTH OF THE SOCIETY

Nearly 29,000 Companies Enrolled in the United States Alone.

Annual Report of Secretary Baer and Address of President Clark-The Latter's Remarks on Good Citizenship.

CLEVELAND, July 12.-Saengerfest Hall the mammoth auditorium of this city, with a seating capacity of ten thousand, was crowded to the doors this morning at the opening exercises of the great international Christian Endeavor convention. It is estimated that twenty thousand strangers are in the city this morning, and since the partial resumption of railroad traffic the numbers are increasing, every incoming train bringing in large crowds. The exercises to-day consisted of two mass meetings. One was held in Saengerfest Hall and the other in a big tent in the eastern part of the city. The tent has a seating capacity of ten thousand. The address of welcome was delivered by Governor Mc-Kinley. The Governor was very cordially received, and his words were applauded vigorously.

In the absence of President Clark, who was unable to be here on account of illness, Rev. Chas. F. Dickinson, of Boston, presided over the principal meeting at Saengerfest Hall. After vocal exercises by prominent members and leaders of the society, Secretary Baer read his annual report. It showed the society to be in a very flourishing condition and with an ever increasing membership almost phenomenal in proportions, "The commanding officer," the Secretary said, "finds that this host is not a mere wave of foamy, youthful enthusiasm, a part of it cast up on the shores of Lake Erie. On the contrary, it is an army as strong as steel and as flexible as ribbon. It is a God-given, God-protected, God-advanced army. The growth of the society luring the past twelve months has been the largest since it was organized, thirteen years ago. During that period 7,735 companies have been added to the ranks, against a gain of 5,526 companies added to the rolls during the previous year. England has now 1,453 regularly enrolled companies including fifty-eight in Scotland and thirty-eight in Ireland, or a total of seventyfive thousand, individual members. Th gains have been very heavy in India Japan, Turkey, China, France, Spain, Mexico and other foreign countries. The total individual membership of the society in Canada at present is 134,580. In all there are 28,696 companies enrolled in the United States, and the total individual membership throughout the world is over two million. Thirty evangelical denominations are represented in the society, the Presbyterians still leading with 6,652 companies. The Congregationalists, the Baptists, Disciples, Methodists and Lutherans follow in the order named.' At the several overflow meetings held in

the big tent and near-by churches fully fifteen thousand people were in attendance. All of the principal speeches delivered at Saengerfest Hall were repeated at the overflow meetings by the speakers. The great meetings held in Saengerfest Hall and in the tent this morning were duplicated this evening, large crowds of Cleveland people joining with the delegates n making up the attendance. Secretary Baer says that the opening meetings were larger by one-third than those of any previous convention. Both of the evening meetings were opened with a praise and prayer service. Rev. Henry T. McEwen, of New York, presided in the tent, and Rev. Charles F. Thwing, president of the Western Reserve University, in the hall. At the opening of both meetings the trustees made the announcement of the meeting places in 1895 and 1896. San Francisco will get the convention next year, and the one two years hence will be held in Washington. Baltimore, Washington and Asbury Park

were the only places which had asked for it. FATHER CLARK'S ADDRESS. The annual address of President Francis E. Clark was read at both of the evening meetings, he being unable to be in attendance on account of illness. The address reviews the growth of the society, and appeals to Endeavorers to continue the good work they have begun. Following are ex-

"Again, Christian Endeavorers, strike once more for good citizenship. Right nobly have you rallied around this standard during the past year. From East and West and North and South has come the good news-Christian Endeavor stands for the election of good men, for the enactment of good laws, for sturdy and steady opposi tion to the saloon, the gambling hell, the lottery, the violation of the Sabbath. "It stands by such men as Charles Parkhurst, and every kindred spirit every political party that seeks to purify

"I congratulate you that none of you have been cajoled into making our organization the tail of any political kite. To be a Christian Endeavorer does not mean that one is necessarily a Republican, or a Democrat, or a Populist, or a third party man, a Blue or a Grit, a Tory or a Liberal. It does mean that he is necessarily a good citizen, and that he will exert every ounce of his influence, to whichever sex he be longs (if the young men will excuse the generic pronoun), for the right. "While Tammany flourishes in New York,

and open gambling in Chisago, and licensed prostitution in New Orleans, and the Louisiana lottery has moved only across the street to Honduras, the outlook is dark. It is dark, but not hopeless. This last year has seen Boss McKane sent to Sing Sing, and Brooklyn redeemed. It has seen Croker fly to Europe. It has heard Woolley speak in Chicago and Indianapolis, and Murphy in Boston, and has witnessed a score of other good-citizenship campaigns. It has seen thousands of Endeavorers go to the primaries who never went before. It has een a splendid verdict pronounced against the saloon in Canada, a verdict that Endeavorers have made emphatic in a hundred towns.

"Thank God for the year's work! But you have only struck once, Endeavorers. Strike again, and again, and again, until, if Christ should come to Chicago, or New York, or Toronto, or San Francisco, he find clean streets, and clean city halls, and clean men in them, with never a brothel or a dive to pollute the air that he should breathe. "For missions, too, more has been done

That eloquent roll of honor tells us that tens of thousands of dollars have been The missionary extension course, with that 'son of thunder' at its head, has kindled a genuine missionary prairie fire wherever it has swept-through Illinois. into Indiana, and Wisconsin, and Kansas, south into Tennessee and east into New York. But it is a kindled nation, and not merely blazing patches of missionary enthusiasm, that we desire to see, and Christian Endeavor bears the torch that can kindle this fire. Millions should be given where now are given thousands. A very moderate calculation puts the earnings of active Christian Endeavorers at \$150,000,000 for the last twelve months. One-tenth of that, \$15,000,000, would be nearly twice as much as all the Christians of America gave to home and foreign missions within "There is no North or South in Christian Endeavor. Thank God that, however our fathers have been divided the hearts of multitude of young Christians on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line are joined in Christian Endeavor. Of what incalculable benefit may such conventions as this prove in promoting true patriotism and national unity! Ours is no fratricidal contest. Our enemy is the enemy of all righteousness. O why should all young people not be united against him? Has not the time come for a still longer stride? "The suggestion has come from Australia, and has been seconded by England, and China, and India, and Japan, of a world's Christian Endeavor union, made up of individuals in all lands that believe in the Endeavor ideas and will stand with us on the broad platform of Endeavor

operation with one another. In my opinion

the time has come for such an alliance,

which will link many Christians of many |

nations together in ties of fellowship that they have never before known. "O brothers, let us cultivate every bond of fellowship. Let us strengthen every tie that binds our hearts in Christian love. Enough causes, at the best, distract and weaken and divide Christian forces. If Christian Endeavor, while maintaining and guaranteeing the loyalty of every one of us to the truth as God gives us to see the truth, should be the blessed instrument in the hands of Providence for bringing earnest Christians nearer together, the world around, our cup of happiness would be full. And there are signs of it. Already we may claim a Christian Endeavor spiritual federation of two millions of English-speaking Christians, In London, last Whitsuntide, they had the same kind of a convention that we are holding here in Cleveland. In Melbourne and Sydney, in Manchester and Liverpool, in their local unions they discuss the same topics, and employ the very same methods, and draw inspiration from the same sources that we do in New York, and Boston, and San

Francisco, and Toronto "A union of English-speaking Christians is good to contemplate; but we will not stop with those that speak our mother tongue, for in Shanghai and Tokio, in Bombay and in Calcutta, in San Sebastian and in Paris, are earnest souls not a few, who spiritually link hands with us in an ever-growing circle that begins to belt the globe. In substance and essence we have a world's union now; its more formal establishment would but make plain that to oppose the common enemy, to work for our common Lord, we stand together in Christian Endeavor.'

At the tent meeting Rev. A. C. Dixon, of Brooklyn, N. Y., delivered an address "Heroes of Faith," and at Saengerfest Hall Rev. Maltbie D. Babcock, of Baltimore, gave an address on "Glorifying

### TARIFF BILL RUMORS

REPORT THAT COAL AND IRON ORE ARE TO GO ON THE FREE LIST.

Denied by Conferees, Along with the Story that Sugar Dutles Are to Be Lowered-Republicans Protest.

WASHINGTON, July 12.-There was more

interest manifested to-day among Senators and members of the House not members of the tariff conference committee than on any previous lay since the conference of the Democratic members of the committee 1,500 trained voices and short addresses by | began, and the air about both the Senate and House was full of rumors as to what had been done. Many of these stories were considered sufficiently well founded to justify Senators and members in discussing them as accomplished facts. The most persistent of these rumors was that coal and iron ore were to be restored to the free list, as they were when the bill passed the House, A thorough investigation revealed the fact that this story grew out of conversations between members of the committee and Senators and Representatives not connected with it, and while it had not been stated in these conversations that the committee had agreed upon these changes the outside members were given to understand that this was the programme and that it was to be put into execution by the joint efforts of the House conferees and two of the Senate managers of the conference. The members of the committee spoke upon the subject after the adjournment of the conference and declared that no action had as yet been taken upon these two items, and they went so far as to declare that they had not even been discussed. They made the same denial of another story which was current to the effect that changes had been decided upon in the sugar schedule. This, like the coal and iron ore rumor, gained persistent circulation, and it was sufficiently material to gain the attention of the Louisiana Senators, and cause them to declare themselves very openly in opposition to any lowering of sugar duties, and to go so far as to indicate a determination to oppose the bill when it is returned to the Senate if it should be found that the rates had been changed to

the material injury of that industry.

Ever since the Democratic members of

the conference committee began their meet-

ings last Monday without inviting the Republican members to be present there has been manifested a disposition on the part of Republicans of both houses to criticise the partisan methods of the proceeding, and this dissatisfaction took shape to-day in the introduction by Senator Hale of a resolution calling attention to the failure of the Democrats to call a full conference of Democrats and Republicans. Senator Hale said later that the resolution was the result of an understanding among several Republican He expressed the resolution would velop an interesting debate in the Senate to-morrow. "This proceeding on the part of the Democratic conferees is," he said 'unprecedented in the history of the country. The law says that conferences be tween managers on the part of the two houses shall be full and free, and contemplates that they should be held after the appointment of the managers. It has now been ten days since the tariff bill passed the Senate, and almost a week since the conference asked for was conceded by the House, and yet, so far as the Republican members of the conference committee know there has been no conference whatever. They have received no notice of any, out of course the meeting between the Democratic Senators and members is purely unofficial. We of this side of the chamthink we have a right to know what is being done with so important a measure as the tariff bill, and when the conference is to be called, if at all. We also think the country has a right to a knowledge of the facts, and have, therefore, to make our opinion to that effect known.' A report that Senator Gorman had told the conferees that unless the 1/8 of a cent differential on refined sugar was recained the bill would be defeated in the Senate, is denied by both Senator Gorman and Senator Harris, of the committee. It appears that Mr. Gorman has interested himself in having the Senate bill preserved as nearly as possible as it passed, but he declares that he has made no threat as to what would happen in case it should be changed. Senator Voorhees told Senator Allison today that he thought the Republican Senators would be invited into the conference early next week. Mr. Voorhees declined to discuss Senator Hale's resolution with newspaper correspondents, and it is stated that the subject was barely referred to in the conference to-day. Senator Aldrich states that the Republican members of the conference commit tee, when they shall be invited to participate in the conference, would resist any effort that might be made to present partial report, but that they will insist that there shall be but one report, and that it shall show the entire scope of the Democratic plans. It is understood that Senator Hill will stand with the Republicans in making this demand. POOR NAVAL ARMOR.

One of Carnegie's Plates Pierced by a Projectile.

during the past year than ever before. WASHINGTON, July 12.-The ordnance experts and steelmakers who were encouraged by recent tests to suppose that they had acquired the secret of making armor plate of uniform shot-resisting quality had that belief shattered to-day when the twelve-inch navy rifle sent a shot spinning through a seventeen-inch Harveyized Carnegie plate, through the heavy oak backing and the earthwork and hundreds of yards away into the woods. This happened at the Indian Head proving ground to-day in the presence of Chief Sampson, of the Ordnance Bureau, and some of the officers of the Carnegie company. plate was put up for a premium test, but failed to pass the acceptance test. The first shot showed its weakness, when a Carpenter projectile, at the low velocity of 1.410 feet per second, sent its point thirteen and one-half inches into the seventeen-inch plate. The point of the shot was broken off and the shot itself flew back. Then a Wheeler projectile was fired at a velocity of 1.858 feet. This was the shot that penetrated the plate, backing and earthworks. The shot itself was recovered in a condition similar to the first shot. The ordnance officers were puzzled at the failure of the plate, particularly view of the highly satisfactory performance of a similar plate a few weeks ago. The metal appeared to be of excellent qual ity and there were no cracks that extended more than a few inches from the holes. The plate represented a group of 1,700 tons principles-a platform of thorough loyalty of armor destined for the Oregon's barto our own churches and of hearty co-

bettes, but, fortunately, the remainder are

not so far advanced towards completion

eighteen-inch Bethlehem Harveyized plate.

now at the proving ground, will be attacked next week

Plan to Build Schools for Negroes. WASHINGTON, July 12 .- The passage of a bill to establish a home for aged colored people in Washington from a part of the unclaimed funds due the estates of colored soldiers has encouraged Representative Murray, of South Carolina, to propose that the balance of the fund snall be used to build schools for his race. There is half a million in the treasury due to colored sol-

diers of the rebellion as pay and bounties

which has never been claimed, and is likely to remain unclaimed. Mr. Murray proposes to have it appropriated for three schools for the industrial education of the colored people of the South. The Senate Hurrying Its Work. WASHINGTON, July 12 .- The appropriation bills are fast being considered, and at the present rate of progress it is probable

that next week will see them all disposed of. To-day two more important bills were passed-the army and the fortification appropriation bills—while some progress was made on the river and harbor bill. The only interesting discussions of the day occurred during the consideration of the army bill. Several bills of minor importance were passed and conferees were appointed on the Military Academy and diplomatic and consular appropriation bills. At 6:15 the Senate adjourned.

Naval Changes. WASHINGTON, July 12.-Secretary Herbert to-day made two important details. Commodore C. C. Carpenter, who has been on waiting orders in Boston for some time. was assigned to the command of the Asiatic station, to succeed Admiral Sker-rett, just retired. By virtue of his command he will have the rank of rear admiral. The Secretary also made known his in-tention to give the command of the Euopean station to Commodore William A. Kirkland, at his own request, as soon as Admiral Erben retires, probably before

Utah Bill Changes Agreed To. WASHINGTON, July 12 .- The House today agreed to the Senate amendments to the bill for the admission of Utah as a State, and after discussing the bill for retiring officers of the revenue cutter service under the special order adopted yesterday it proceeded with consideration of bills reported from the foreign affairs committee. Eleven bills were passed, none of national importance. At 3 o'clock the House adjourned.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, July 12 .- C. P. Cole and wife, of Dunkirk, are here. Minister Denby expects to start for Evansville in a day or two. Mrs. Denby is at present in Detroit. Mr. Denby distinctly denies that he has any intention of

resigning. In the river and harbor bill as amended in the Senate \$21,000 are appropriated for Michigan City.

report has been made by esentative Ryan, of New York, from the House committee on labor, on the bill of Representative O'Nelll, of Missouri, to prevent competition between convict-made goods and the products of free labor by preventing the sale of the former outside the State in which they are made,

# TO BE HANGED TO-DAY

ASSASSIN PRENDERGAST'S LAST CHANCE FOR ESCAPE GONE.

Yesterday the Governor Declined to Interfere and Judge Groscup Refused an Appeal or Writ of Habens Corpus.

CHICAGO, July 12.-Assassin Prendergast will hang to-day, Governor Altgeld having refused to stay execution of the law and

the federal court declining to interfere. The application of the attorneys for the assassin for a writ of habeas corpus in the United States Circuit Court was argued today before Judge Grosscup. After hearing the grounds upon which the application was made and the demand of the attorneys of the condemned man for a stay of execution until an appeal could be taken to the United States Supreme Court, Judge Grosscup sent the following telegram to Judge Woods, of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, who was at Indianapolis: "Prendergast sentenced to be hanged tomorrow. His counsel file application for habeas corpus and ask for stay. Exceedingly important that stay be refused unless he is entitled to it. Cannot you come here to confer with me to-night or to-morrow,

Late this afternoon Judge Grosscup decided not to interfere in the matter. When Prendergast was told at 5 o'clock this afternoon that there was no hope for further stay of execution of the sentence of death he would not believe it. "I still have hope that some sort of a stay will be granted to-morrow," remarked the assassin. "If I am hung it will be an official murder. I am not guilty of the crime of murder. No malice was shown on the trial, and the law says that murder is the malicious taking of

a human life." The assassin spent the day quietly in the little room just east of jaller Morris's office. His brother called and remained for an hour. The Reverend Father Barry, of the Holy Name Cathedral, came later. Prendergast, when told that the priest was in the jail, said: "Well, let him come in it he wants to. But I want it understood that I did not send for him. If he desires to see me I will receive him." The priest entered the room and talked with Prendergast for an hour. The assassin seemed in good spirits, and frequently smiled. This afternoon Mrs. Prendergast, mother of the assassin, came. There were tears in the eves of the sorrowing woman as she appeared at the jail door. She brought her son a new suit of underwear and a clean white shirt. "I will see him after awails for the last time," said Mrs. Prendergast, with a shudder, as she sank into the chair, Later she entered the chamber of death to take final leave of her son. Prendergast's supper was brought to him while he was talking, and he at once stopped and began eating. His appetite

was good and he ate heartily. After supper he began to smoke a cigar, which made him violently ill. He soon recovered, how-Jailor Morris, late this afternoon, began the erection of the scaffold in the northeast corner of the jail. After it was in

place it was thoroughly tested with bags of sand and worked in a satisfactory man-Attorney Darrow, Prendergast's counsel, seemed to have abandoned hope to-night at o'clock. "I have not heard from the Governor, and don't expect to," he said. 'The writ of habeas corpus and the appeal have both been denied by Judge Grosscup. The country seems determined to hang an insane man, and I guess we will have to allow it to do so. We had little reason for hope from the Governor from the first."

FOREIGNERS DRILLING.

Slav Coke Workers Getting Ready for an Uprising Against Negroes.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., July 12.-The conviction is growing that a general uprising of the foreign element against the negroes who displaced them and the coke operators is imminent. Last night two houses from which strikers had been evicted were burned. This strengthens the convictions, For two weeks past the Slavs have been drilling every day. They keep deep secrecy about their plans and will let nothing drop that will give a clew to their purpose. They have been procuring arms ever since the strike began and are known to have quantities of dynamite concealed. It is feared that, having become convinced that their places have become fost and taken by the negroes, in a desperate attempt for revenge they may be planning a general attack on the coke company's properties and that there will be so many claces attacked that the county authorities will be powerless. A Slav Interpreter said to-day that his people are in a murderous mood toward the negroes and are anxious for a chance to kill any of them who may go beyond the protection of the deputies after dark. At Oliver the new men have been warned to be careful because the Slavs there openly threaten to

kill the first negro they catch away from the works. Waite Will Invade Kansas. DENVER, Col., July 12.-Governor Walte left to-day for Topeka, Kan. He will make several speeches in Kansas. as to preclude a change of treatment. An